

SPEECH

OF

Sir *Audley Mervyn*, Knight;

His Majesty's Prime Serjeant at Law,
And Speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland.

Delivered at the Grace JAMES Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant
of Ireland, the 13 day of February, 1662, in the Presence
of the Council in the Castle of Dublin.

Concerning the Sum of Affairs in Ireland: But more especially
the Interest of ADVENTURERS and SOULDIERE.

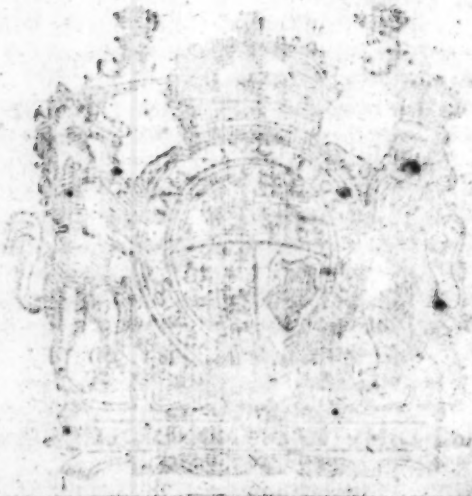


Printed by W. B. at the Press of the University of Dublin.

STEECH

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various offices of the Corporation of the City of London, for the year 1881.

The names of the persons who have been appointed to the various offices of the Corporation of the City of London, for the year 1881, are as follows:



Printed by J. Smith, at the City of London Press, 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

The SPEECH of Sir AUDLEY MERVYN, Knight; His Majesty's Prime Serjeant at Law, and Speaker of the House of COMMONS in IRELAND: Delivered to JAMES Duke of ORMOND, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the 13 day of Febr. 1662. in the Presence Chamber in the Castle of Dublin.

May it please your Grace;



According to the ancient Priviledges of our House, We have been humble Suitors for this Access into the Royal Presence: and your private Spirit which knows not how to deny, prevails so in your publick Capacity, that even for this your Graces particular condescension, I am commanded by the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses in Parliament assembled, to present you their most Submissive Acknowledgment.

And surely this present Solemnity of the House attending your Grace, may carry the signification of a Hand in the Margent, to point out something more than of ordinary observation.

This, with us, is as a Sheet-Anchor, which is never made ready but when we discern a Cloud; perchance it is yet no bigger than a Man's Hand, but by the best Judgment we can make of it, it is like to over-cast the Horizon of this Kingdom; This makes this Address of that Importance, that the House thought not fit to entrust it to the bare expressions of a Speaker, (had he been of the greatest abilities) therefore they have committed it to this Instrument, that it might remain as a Record of their Endeavours, That the hard Fate and Ruine of an *English Interest* in this Kingdom, might not bear date under the best of Kings, under so vigilant a Lord Lieutenant, under the first (and if not prevented, like to be the last) Protestant Parliament that ever sat in this Kingdom.

It would confound Astrologers to observe such Planets, such masculine Planets, ascending, in Conjunction, in the Houses of their Exaltation, and yet this Kingdom not to be Planet-struck.

There is a time to speak, and a time to hold our peace; This, this, is the Critical time; God calls us to it, when Religion, the *establish'd Reli-*

gion is in danger to be undermined, by casting the predominancy of tem-
 per upon a *People's* *People*. And believe it Sir, what ever delusive Te-
 nants have been broached of late, the Country hath been waivered in *Le-
 tters of Blood*, not in his Majesties Kingdoms only, but wheresoever the
Papal Power was exalted, *That persons professing the Reformed Religion, are*
but Tenants at Will for their Lives and Fortunes; and through Centuries
 of Ages it appears, *That as their Fleecees grow, they are shorn, till a time*
of slaughter be appointed.

His Majesty, he hath called us by his Writ to no other end, but to offer
 up our humble Advice, *Ne quid detrimenti Respublica capiat*. And if ever
 the Advice of Subjects may be serviceable to their Prince, this is the time,
 when this poor, miserable, and unfortunate Kingdom, fruitful by the blood
 of *English*, and placed as a greedy grave to bury their Treasure in from
 Age to Age, is upon its new Module; It is now in its Mintage, and our
 care must be, that the *Miter* be not stamp't instead of the *Crown*. It is not
 long since the sale of this Kingdom was offered to the *Miter*, and the Ma-
 jesties Interest was prostituted to every *Roman Catholick Power*. In what it
 may be said of *Ireland*, as *Jugurtha* said of *Rome*, *O verum*
max perituri sumus modo amplexum suum peris. Did I say his Majesty
 May his Majesties dayes be long, and prosperous; Were *we* *we* *we*
 our blood, we must hold water; whilst he washes his hands in innocency.

The Country calls Us, and were they not assured we would speak for
 them, doubtless but your Grace had heard them speak for themselves by
 their humble Petitions; for the *Alarm* [that *Hannibal* is at the Gates] is
 hot throughout the Protestant Plantations. We are his Majesties Great
 Council, the Grand Inquest of the Kingdom, and We dare appeal to your
 Grace, how we have spent our time: We understand the usual proceed-
 ings in Parliaments, to begin at Grievances, and conclude with Supplies;
 We have inverted the Order, and applyed our selves hitherto in seeking
 a constant Revenue for his Majesty, and granting other Temporary Aids
 far above our abilities, yet far less than what his Majesties goodness may
 challenge from us: There hath been an imitable contention, as I may
 say, between the King and his Parliament here; if it were possible for
 Subjects to out-do such a King, we would; but tis possible for a King,
 and he hath out-done us, and therefore *vab illis*. We be to them that in
 this Conjunction would undo us both.

It must be therefore a fore'd Post that presseth us on to this Address,
 and our Moderation even in it will appear.

It is in the Body Politick as it is in the Natural, the branny and fleshy
 members can admit a discontinuity of parts, though not without pain, yet
 without

without danger; but the apple of the eye is so tender; that the least dust is offensive to it: We enjoy the benefit of many good and wholesome Laws, But the *Act of Settlement* is the Law of Laws, it is the *Magna Charta Britannica*; this is the Apple of the Eye, and must be printed with this Motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit*: Our strength lies in this, as *Sampson's* in his locks; if these be cut, we are as weak as others, when the *Philistines* shall fall upon us, in the execution of other Laws, whether *Mint* and *Cumduin*; in this we fulfill the weightier things of the Law.

Your Grace well remembers that struggling Twins in the Womb of this Act; never Prince that sat upon the Throne, endured so many pangs and throws to give his Protestant Subjects a Birth and Life; as *Charles* the second did: And we shall never forget the fainting expectations of the People for this Bill of Settlement; when every ones Soul look'd out at the Casements of his eyes, as *Sicilia's* mother, with a *Why are the wheels of his Chariot so long a coming?* But now, Sir, with as great a sorrow we behold the driving of the Chariot, to be like the driving of *John* the son of *Nemshi*, that drove furiously.

We come not this day to reflect upon the Commissioners for executing the said Act: This House hath a great respect for that Court; it had part of our breath to give it life, and we are under the greatest obligations to admire his Majesties goodness and favour to his Protestants; (I shall never forget the Expulsion of his Majesty at a full Council; *My Justice I must afford to you all, but my Favour must be placed upon my Protestant Subjects*;) in sending over those Gentlemen that were of our own Country and Religion: His Majesty was infinitely judg'd; that if differences were between *Israelites* and *Egyptians*, it should be learn'd the *Israelites*: His Majesty knew men of Resolution might alter their Climate without changing sound Principles, though even those may be endangered by a constant and familiar conversation with persons of different Judgments: and so we may in time forget to avert the fear of *Alibab*, and learn'd swear by the Life of *Pharaoh*. We consider the convenience of the Act, their new-beaten path of proceedings, *sape viatorem nova, non vetus orbita fallit*: The mixture in hotch-pot of Law and Equity, so that they are both Jurors and Judges, and the summation of the proceedings they design to that the Text many times may happen not to be the Rule, but the Mount-glaze: His Majesties other Courts shoot from a Rest to a dead mark, and seldom or never miss: This Court and shoots as a flying hawk; and therefore is admirable if it ever hit mark. I say, Sir, We come not to censure, or to force us, and the Deputies in any such wall expressions happen, that cannot be designed otherwise, it is rather force upon us.

Upon

Upon the whole, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesſes; upon the ſerious obſervations they have made of the proceedings of that Court, have made this judgement: That without ſome ſpeedy Rules and Inſtructions be given to thoſe Gentlemen, as the Line and plumb to direct the executive part of that great Act of Settlement, that the Lands juſtly forfeited to his Maſteſty, upon the account of that late horrid and unnatural Rebellion in this Kingdom, and by his Maſteſty freely granted to the Engliſh (to improve and enrich, which they have beggar'd themſelves) will be taken out of their Poſſeſſion, and themſelves, wives and children, expoſed to mockery and miſery; and actual Rebels that yet ſurvive, or the Heirs and Blood of thoſe that died active in that Rebellion, be reſtored to the ſame; and this being all done under pretence of ſevere Juſtice, the Roman Catholics of this Kingdom, may get a reputation and credit to thoſe Pamphlets they have diſperſt through Europe; Thus his Maſteſties Proteſtant Subjects firſt ſall upon and murdered them. Sir, the Commons cannot but be apprehenſive of theſe conſequentialies; and therefore in this Inſtrument, have drawn certain Propoſals by way of humble advice tendered to your Grace, in the name of the Commons of this Kingdom: they are not of the nature to impoſe any ſorraigſenſe upon the Act, they ariſe out of the bowels of it; they ſeek not to lay out a new way, but onely where ſome corners and deſtowes are, to hang out Lights; and the greateſt Courts of Judicature will put out ſnuffs, when to read the Statute, they may have a Parliament-light, eſpecially a light held by that Parliament that paſſt the Act: They have likewiſe their convoy to your Grace, by a particular Clauſe in the Act, requiring the Commiſſioners to give an account to your Grace and the Council, of their Proceedings, and to follow ſuch further directions, as they ſhall from time to time receive from your Grace and Council, purſuant to the Act.

I ſhall crave your Grace's leave and patience to read it in diſtin& Paragraphs, and according to the commands of the Houſe, to hint ſome parts of their ſenſe, for the reaſonableneſs of them.

Foraſmuch as by the Act of Settlement, there is a power veſted in his Grace the Lord Lieutenant and Council, to give further Directions and Rules from time to time, to the Commiſſioners for executing the ſaid Act; and for aſmuch as it evidently appears to the Houſe of Commons, That there is a neceſſity of ſeveral Rules and directions to be given the ſaid Commiſſioners, therefore the following particulars are to be offered to the conſideration of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant and Council, as the humble advices of the ſaid Houſe in order thereunto.

This,

This, though it sounds as a Preamble or Introduction, and so may be lookt on as a Frontice-piece or Title-page by some, yet by us is understood as an essential part of the structure : If our distractions were doubled, they could not divide us in our duty. *Nec natura aut Lex operantur per saltum* ; you were not only the nearest port, but *Statis bene fida curis* : And though the night should grow dark, and tempestuous upon us, your care hath hitherto been as a Beacon upon a high Promontory, not only burning upon the arrival of a Fleet (such as this Addresse is) but even to secure the least Fisher-boat, the smallest and individual interest, when it lays its course to you : Supream Councils, and General Assemblies, have, upon created or imaginary necessities, gone to the Witch of Endor, and having taken their observations from their own *Ignis fatui*, in stead of the Guards of Charles his Wain, have arrived at Tyber in stead of Thames : Now Sir, being in our right Port, we shall break bulk ; and the first Proposal is this :

1. *That the King be by the Court of Claims allowed to be party, as by Law brought to be ; and that no Cause be brought to Adjudication, till the Attorney General have a fair Summons, and be fully heard.*

Your Grace might think us under some distemper to offer this ; for *num nix sit alba, non est disputandum* : But if the Commissioners have declared in Court, That his Majesty is not concerned, and have before judgement given, refused to admit evidence upon record, offered by Mr. Attorney-General in his Majesties behalf, pregnant with evidence to have proved the Nocency of the person, and thereupon have declared the Nocent, Innocent, and in a breath blown down the Title of several Protestants, and their respective Heirs, their improvements, and the like, it is the Duty of Us sitting in Parliament, judiciously having taken cognizance thereof, to offer some Expedient against it. Sir, *Innocent or Nocent*, is the Question, which without any help of a *Septuagint*, is translated at the Bar of the Kings-Bench, *Are you guilty of the general Rebellion of Ireland, or not ?* *Stamf. pl. Cor. 1.* I wonder if they will not infer this, *inter placita Corona* : Then under what Title would they refer it ? If the Commissioners be pleased to consult their Oath prescribed by the Act, it is thus : *Act. p. 57.*

You shall swear, that you shall to the best of your skill, truly and impartially administer Justice between his Majesty and the Subject, and between party and parties, in the place of a Commissioner, for putting in execution his Majesties gracious Declaration and Instructions

out for the Settlement of Ireland, according to an Act entitled, 'An Act, &c.'

This Oath is framed in *terminis* according to the exigency of the subject matter to give answer to every Claim by the Commissioners; for every Claim; Guilty, or not Guilty of the Rebellion, is one part, and hath hitherto been first tried by them; and to this part, the Oath provides in these words, *You shall truly administer justice between his Majesty and the Subject*: Then admit the person to be adjudged Innocent, yet the English Adventurer or Soldier, in case such Innocent's Title to the Land be not good, is in by the Act; and then in the second place, the Title comes in Question; and for this the Oath is suited, *vis. ad veritatem partis, and party*.

Regularly, either by Office or Attainder, forfeited Lands are vested in the King, and his Majesty being graciously pleased not to proceed by the severity of Attainder, which reacheth Life and corruption of Blood on the one hand, nor the expense and delatoriness of Offices to be found, (not consisting with a Kingdom gasping for a Settlement) was pleased to test his Title upon a tryal of Innocency: So that, exclude his Majesty to be party, the Commissioners Judgement cuts both ways: The *Irish* are turned out of their Inheritances upon the account of Treason, and the King not party, the *English* shall have their Lands, and yet they were never legally vested in the King; so that Treason will seem to be a crime not so much against the King, as against the Subject; Lands by the Act, are vested in his Majesty, so they be not the Lands of Innocent persons, (and Qualifications for the tryal of their Innocency are positive) Lands are given to the Adventurers and Soldiers, if they belong not to Innocents, where rests the Breachhold in the Innocent persons: That is but conditional, and contingent: Is it in the Adventurer or Soldier? That is but conditional and contingent: Is it in the King? It is there but conditional and contingent: Why then it is in *Custodia Regis*, to judge between these three persons; the Innocent can never have it if it be judged for the King; the *English* can never have it, except it be judged for the King; then to exclude the King, is in construction of Law, to exclude the *English*; for the Commissioners Oath can not give the Land to the *English*, except the Act and Law warrant it, but nothing by Law can pass from the King, till it be first in him, and there is no way by the Act to place it in the King but by the judgement of the Court, betwixt the King and the pretending Innocent.

Courts of Justice, *ex Officio*, if a title upon the pleadings arise for the King, are to take notice of it and improve it, though the King be not party to the Action. *Hob. 116, 127.*

The Court will award a Writ for the King, where the Title appears for him on the Verdict, though the Issue find it not for him. *Hob. 128.*

And where Statutes are made to put things in an Ordinary form, and authorize inferior persons for the execution of it for the ease of Sovereign power, or the ease of the Subject, yet they shall never restrain the Sovereign power or Interest. *Dyer, 225. pars. 35. Hob. 146.*

Besides, this Act is a general Act as to this; nay, it is rather *Stainum generalissimum*. It concerns the King in giving and taking, which are relative, and the Honour and Justice of the King in performing really the intents of his Grants doth as much concern him and his People, as doth his profit in enjoying and receiving Grants from them (they are the words of a reverend Judge, the Lord *Hobart*, whose spirit in the behalf and Interest of the King I would propose as imitable and exemplary to the Commissioners, I shall not alter a syllable of his own expressions, (the Case is *Sheffield versus Ratcliffe. Hob. 335.*) viz. *I must profess, that whensoever I have thought of this Case, and advised upon it my self, I have met with two strong affections, Zeal and Indignation; Zeal in behalf of the King, to preserve the ancient right of the Crown, against the invasions of Rebels and Traitors; Indignation when I find Francis Bigod, that sometimes brought a puissant Army into the Field, to depose the King; failing in that enterprise, now to rise up in judgement against him: that whom he could not, by the Sword destroy, he might supplant by the Law: For though Ratcliffe bear the name of this Case, yet I see nothing but the Land of Francis Bigod, his State, his Right, and Title, his blood, his descent that maintain and defend it: Therefore let it not seem strange, that I am warm in this Case, for Zeal and Indignation are fervent Passions: And I do profess, to give Privilege to the sight of the Crown in my care and vigilancy, and it is *officiale officium iudicis & debitum*, due by Oath and Office to watch for him, who watches for us, *Ne quid detrimenti Respublica capiat*: And if Charity begin in it self, so ought Justice to do, that the King who granteth Justice to all, should not be wanting to himself, or to himself.*

Sir, This needs not by an Application to be shaken together, it mingles with the present purpose, as water doth with water; I shall myself observe that the breath of this Reverend Judge, perfumes the presence Chambers whatsoever is contrary in the like Case, is like the stench of *Asper nigrum*, that diffuses whatsoever approaches it. This Francis Bigod was attained and executed, 28 *Hob. 146.* And this zealous expression was 13 *Years* by computation something longer then from the year 1601 to 1662. Bigod was resolved into his first dust, and those dominions have some privilege, *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*, when the persons with whom

the present Issues is to be joyned, are living, *vivit, imo vivit, etiam in senatum venit*; The Queen 24. of her Raigh, granted the same Lands to Edmond Lord Sheffield, and the Reverend Judge, and the Court retreated not to the Objection made by our Commissioners, that the King had parted with the Lands from himself, and so in a manner *qui potest capere, capiat*, thereby to render that great Act of Settlement, the Emanation of his Majesties Royal Bounty, to be dispenc'd by a Rule of Justice, to seem rather like a mufs of Apples or Nuts thrown in the Streets, to invite Boys to scramble.

Before I leave this Point, I shall crave leave to intimate to your Grace's remembrance, (for truly if I should seek in this Point to inform your judgement, I were under an unpardonable guilt) the opinion of his late Majesty of ever blessed memory, how far he concerned himself, and the

Excell. Collection. dispensation of his Justice, in order to the Settlement of this Kingdoms Interest : In his Majesties Speech delivered to both Houses, 14. Dec. 41. there is this expression : But still seeing the slow proceedings therein, and the daily disparities I have out of *Ireland*, of the lamentable estate of my Protestant Subjects there, I cannot but again earnestly recommend the dispatch of that expedition unto you, for it is the chiefest business that at this time I take to heart, and there cannot (almost) be any business, that I can have more care of : I might now take up some of your time in expressing my detestation of Rebellions in general, and of this in particular ; To conclude, I conjure you by all that is, or can be dear to you and me, that laying away all Disputes, you go on chearfully, and speedily, for the reducing of *Ireland*.

In his Majesties answer to a Petition of the Parliament, his Majesty delivereth himself thus : We cannot but thank you for this care, and your chearful ingagement for the suppression of that *Excell. Collection. p. 34.* Rebellion, upon the speedy effecting whereof, *The Glory of God* in the Protestant Profession, the safety of the Brittish there, our Honour, and that of this Nation, so much depends ; all the Interests of this Kingdom being so involved in that business, &c.

∴ In his Majesties Declaration to all his loving Subjects, published with the advice of his privy Council, it is thus declared : *viz.* And our hope is that not onely the Loyalty and good Affections of all our loving Subjects, will concur with us in the constant preserving a good understanding betwixt Us and Our People ; but at this time, their own and Our Interest, and lamentable condition of our poor Protestant Subjects in *Ireland*, will invite them to a fair intelligence and unity amongst themselves, that so we may with one heart intend the relieving and recovering that unhappy Kingdom, where those barbarous Rebels practise such inhumanities, and unheard of outrages, upon our miserable People, that

that no Christian ear can hear without horror, nor Story parallel ; And a few lines after followeth these words, (viz.) *Whereas we acknowledge is a high Crime against Almighty God, and inexcusable to Our good Subjects of our three Kingdoms, if we did not to the utmost employ all our Powers and faculties to the speediest and most effectual assistance and protection of that distressed People : And we shall now conjure all our good Subjects, (of what degree soever) by all the bonds of Love, Duty, and Obedience, that are precious to good men, to join with us for the recovery of the Peace of that Kingdom, &c.*

In His Majesties Message, sent by the Lord Chamberlain to the House of Peers, it is thus said : *His Majesty being very sensible of the great miseries and distresses of his Subjects in the Kingdom of Ireland, which do daily increase so fast, and the blood which hath been already spilt by the barbarousness and cruelty of those Rebels, crying out so loud, &c.* And in his Proclamation of the 1. of Jan. 41. inter cetera ; *We have authorized Our Justices of Ireland, and other Our chief Governours or Governours, and Gene- Exalt. Col-
ral, or Lieutenant General of Our Army there, and do hereby accor- lect. 34-
dingly, require and authorize them, and every of them, to prosecute the said Rebels and Traytors with Fire and Sword, as persons who by their high disloyalty against Us their lawful and undoubted King and Sovereign, have made themselves unworthy of any Mercy or Favour, &c.*

In an Answer of his Majesties, are these words, viz. *His Majesty being more tender in that particular which hath reference to Ireland, as being most assured, that he hath been, and is from his Soul resolved, to discharge his duty, (which God will require at his hands) for the relief of his poor Protestant Subjects there, and the utter rooting out of that Rebellion. (Exalt. Collect. 71.)* Thus far this glorious Martyr ; and these are but few of many.

But Sir, If any shall object, To what purpose serves this ? A Rebellion is not disputed, neither is there any that ever questioned his Majesties abhorrence of it. I answer, Though several Pamphlets swarm, to fasten the rice of the Rebellion upon the Protestants, and that we drew the first blood, and much of the like stuff : yet these places are not quoted to that purpose, it is but to shew how unreasonably his Majesty is denied to be a party in discovering who were guilty of that Rebellion, so horrid and odious to all Christians, to use his Majesties words in another place, Exalt. Collect. 71. when especially this very trial of Innocency and Nocency, is the onely way prescribed by the Act to vest the Lands in the King, and is to supply the defect of Attainder and Offices to be found, which must be in the King's Name ; or that any Commissioners can strain the Act and Qualifications, to let Nocency be shrouded under Innocency, and Treason to become merit. Besides, it is to be observed, the

Actors, Abettors, &c. of the Rebellion in *Ireland*, notwithstanding the Jubilee of Indulgences under our gracious Sovereign, stands yet unpardoned, the punishment being left to the execution of this Act; and shall the King be excluded in the trial, and not made party? I shall say no more, but certainly those that are of that opinion, differ much in judgement from his late Majesty, and his Majesty that now is, who inherits his Fathers Vertues with his Throne: Besides, I shall put your Grace in mind, that the Agents of the *Roman* confederate Catholics of *Ireland*, amongst other their desires in writing, desired that his Majesties Council at Law, might be at large and indifferent; but it would not be granted.

I shall further offer the judgement of the Parliament in *England*, December 41. in their third Proposal to his Majesty, viz. *That you would be pleased to forbear to alienate any of the forfeited and escheated Lands in Ireland, which shall accrew to your Crown, by reason of this Rebellion, that out of them the Crown may be better supported, and some satisfaction made to your Subjects of this Kingdom, for the great expences they are like to undergo in that War.*

I do not infer, that his Majesties necessities or Revenues must be supplied or settled by the confiscation of Innocent persons Estates: God forbid we should put that leaven into the King's Treasury, or such Mandrakes into the pot: But Sir, God forbid on the other side, that Nocents, Nocents in so high a degree, should for want of evidence, that the Law allows in the King's behalf, should be made Innocents, whereby his Majesties Revenue so considerably settled in this Kingdom, should be reduced to nothing; and so the Protection we enjoy by his Majesties Army (for so is our condition in this Kingdom) be dissolved, and to compleat the misery, the Protestant Families turned out to the open Sky, to entertain him, whom upon the account of Rebellion, his sword had conquered. It is further worthy consideration, that his Majesty is not only concerned in his Revenue, but by a strict decreeing of just forfeitures, answers a debt his Majesty hath been pleased to take upon himself, by his Letters from *Breda*, to the Army here under the Command of the Duke of *Albemarle*: The payment of that part of the Army in *England*, drew vast Treasures, whilst the forfeited Lands here by a due execution of the Act, will discharge that debt: He pleased to consider the worthy Adventurers of *England* (of which Interest, saith his late Majesty, *I am resolved to be very tender*) and I am sure, Sir, it concerns a Protestant Parliament to be tender of them: Should our sins provoke God to visit us with so many a correction again, as he did in 1641. with what confidence could we expect supplies from *England*,

if former Adventurers, bottomed on so strong a Security, should after such, so long, so expensive solicitations, be disappointed? And Sir, we are upon the precipices of this ruin, when amongst all the persons that have been restored as Innocents, we cannot understand of one, neither can we say upon our own knowledge (and we come from all parts of the Kingdom) that any one of them, from 1641, to Sept. 165 ever drew a Sword against the Irish in Rebellion, or ever assisted the English Forces in the prosecution of them; And much of this ariseth, the King being not made party, by the villifying of the Witnesses produced by the English, the checking of the English Counsel at the Bar, whilst the Insolencies of the Irish Counsel are past over in silence; the disrespect unto Depositions, Evidences, and the absolute rejecting of other matters of Record. His Majesty we hope by your Grace and Council, being thus flated in his right, we come to the second Proposal, his evidence.

Propol. 2. *That all Examinations And Depositions whatsoever, taken for discovery of the Rebellion, or proceedings of the Rebels and their Adherents, as well during his late Majesties Reign, or in the time of the Usurped Authority; All Books, Rolls and Writings remaining in any Offices belonging to the Court of Chancery, or in any of his Majesties Courts of Record, as also the Books of Kilkenny, be taken for good Evidence in behalf of his Majesty, to hear such person or persons of their Innocency.*

Sir, We promise the King to be party, and then this Proposal reacheth but to evidence concerning Guilty or not Guilty of the Rebellion in Ireland; But in the general, as to Evidences and Proofs. We must take notice that the Law distinguisheth times, and according to Emergencies, suits and applies its Remedies; This is the great design of the Statute Law, to alter and change the garments of the Law, according as the dimensions of the Body Politick alter and change; The Notoriety of this Rebellion no History can parallel, (to use his late Majesties words) and yet to come to the proof of individual persons acting in it, is no easie matter. In the late Wars between France and Spain, puissant and numerous Armies have been drawn into the field, and yet now few individual persons by exact proof of the adverse party, could be concluded to have ever been present at any of those battels. Our Case differs not; We were as distinct enemies as French and Spaniards, the English under his Majesties Government, the Irish under a Supreme Council and General Assembly; Now can we wishers without feeling, now could we do without fighting, during which Act, our points on both sides exercised not so much the reflecter Act, what we should do hereafter before the Judge,

as the direct Act what we were to do upon the place before our General.

Silent Leges inter Arma, was never more truly applicable, did our present condition bear analogy with Nets and Routs in time of Peace, the Law enabled us by means to maintain a distinct proof: But, Sir, It is a true Maxime, *Quod remedio distimuitur, ipsa, re z alio si culpa absit*; and the Law, where the subject matter in demand will not admit of proof, will supply it, denying to deliver the money, the Law will contrive it a sufficient proof to maintain a conversion of it: And the great Act of Settlement had in its prospect these difficulties, the (*Act p. 4.*) words are, *viz. And so far much as the Rapines, Depredations and Massacres, committed by the said Irish and Popish Rebels and Enemies, are not only well known to this present Parliament, but are notorious to the whole World, Notwithstanding the many Means and Artifices, which for many years together have been used, to murder such Witnesses, suppress such Evidences, and also to vitiate and imbezil such Records and Testimonies as might prove the same against particular persons, &c.* Thus your Grace observes the Judgment of King and Parliament, that this is an extraordinary Case, and it is not disagreeable to Law, *Nobis injuriis emerfis nova apponere remedia*, and We ought not to allow that imperfection in our Law, (living in the most glorious Constitution in the known World) that Treason and Rebellion should pass with impunity; because, though the Law meets with these Enemies, *per se*, yet that it should suffer them to escape, nay, to triumph, *per accidens*; No Sir, the Law will do much, *Ne curia Domini Regis deficiat in Justitia*.

But Sir, more particularly; The Law betwixt party and party, allows in many cases, Examination to be taken, *in perpetuam rei memoriam*; If so, it would be a hard consequence of his Majestie and Council, foreseeing the difficulty of Proofs, *flagrante bello*, should authorize persons to receive Examinations that then might be had, if afterwards no use should be made of them; It is as true, that *Rex non precipit inutilia*, as that *Lex*

Evo. Cav.
69, 70.

non precipit inutilia; It is a remarkable Case of Sir Randolph

Crow (*ver.*) George Vernon, That Examinations, Witnesses taken by Commission, after the death of King James, (which Commission legally was determined) yet should be allowed to be good, especially (as the words of the Judges are) in a Court of Equity, where the proceedings are *Jure Naturali*, and not according to the strict course of the Law; and be pleased to observe their further Reason, certified to his Majesty, (*viz.*) Otherwise it would draw into question many Tryals by Verdicts of *Nisi prius*, and Tryals and Attainders upon Goal-deliveries, where, upon divers have been arraigned and executed since the King's death: so that your Grace may observe the prudence of the Law, to obviate inconveniencies,

veniences, and therefore *multa conceduntur per obliquum qua non conceduntur in directo*.

Besides, the Law requires not the attending of circumstances so precise from matters given in evidence, as it doth from the same matters by way of pleading; A man shall not plead a Record except it be in the same Court where it remains, unless it be exemplified under the Great Seal, but otherwise, it may be given in evidence: A cancell'd Deed (after testimony given of the matter of fact how it came to be cancell'd) was read in evidence: Proofs by deposition taken in the Exchequer in a former Suit, shall be allowed, notwithstanding the parties are alive: *a fortiori*, Depositions taken in the Kings case, and between the same parties as in our case it is: But true it is, where the King's Plaintiff, and the Defendant claims by Feoffment, and to prove it duly executed, desire some Depositions taken at York might be allowed; the Court refused it, because the Original of the Depositions were gone so, as the King must fight with weapons assigned him by his Adversary: So if the Plaintiff cannot find his Witnesses to give testimony *viva voce*, then he is, as it were, dead unto him, and his Depositions in an English Court betwixt the same parties, may be read to the Jury.

It is further observable, that in Tryals the Law allows Evidence, according to the necessity of the subject matter: If the Lord distrain for Escuage, and the Tenent pleads, that he was with the King in Scotland, it shall be tryed by the Certificate of the Marshal of the King's Host: If in avoydance of an Outlawry, it is alledged he was in Prison at Bourdeaux, it shall be tryed by the Certificate of the Major of Bourdeaux: The Issue was upon full age, and two Church-Books were given in evidence.

But it may be objected, That it would seem hard that Depositions taken by usurped Authority should be good. I answer, The same reason that warranted judicial proceedings in those times to be confirmed, may allow these, only the reason is stronger in our case; because the matter of fact hath been so shifted, that the truth can appear no way. To this I add, That by the Act of Settlement they are allowed; the words are these, *And whereas several of your Majesties Subjects, by whom, as Instruments, the said Rebels were totally subdued, dyed in the time of your Majesties absence beyond Seas, (be pleased to observe, this was in the time of the usurped Power) for supply of the then pressing necessities, and to prevent the further desolation of your Majesties Kingdom (here Necessitas vincit*

Kelway, 166.

Br. Records.
65. syle 34.

Healy 138.

Lane 110.

Hob. 109, 110.

Godbolt
439.

Little 1. sect.
102.

1 Inst. 74.
Moore 451.

A & Settlement.
page 2.

vincit Legem.) Enquire into the Authors, Actors and Abettors of the said Rebellion and War, (and this was by Offices, Examinations, &c.) and after much deliberation amongst themselves, and advice from others had thereupon, did dispossess such of the said Irish Popish Rebels of their said Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, as they found guilty of, and to be engaged in the said Rebellion or War, and did without distribute and secure the said Lands, &c. Your Grace may observe in this Clause, here is the Guilt, the Proof, the Judgment, and Execution, concerning the Rebels Lands; and the date of those proceedings, is, during his Majesties absence; and yet this is laid as a Ground-work of that Clause, which vests the Lands in the King: for all the Characteristical Letters of forfeited Lands, in the fourth and fifth pages of the Act of Settlement, are, the manner and wayes of seizing, sequestrating, distributing, allotting, &c. of those Lands under that Power: for either that way must have been observed, or otherwise, the Irish, being a Confederated Body, associated by Oaths, and established under a Democracy, and lastly, conquered by Arms, must, and of right might have been, according to the Law of Nations, condemned in gross. It is to be feared, the King will encounter many Deeds and Settlements, and I am witness, it is but reason he should defend himself by his own that are just: And if out of Acts of usurped Powers, his Majesty settles the Peace, of his Kingdoms, it is but a part of Royal Chydistry, a out of poisonous Minerals, to eximpe a Cordial.

Propo. 3. That such Proclamations, or any Act of State, as have declared any person or persons, and their Adherents, Rebels, before the Cessation in this Kingdom, 1643. by his Majesties Authority, shall be good Evidence in the King's behalf, against such person or persons, to the Impairment of their Innocency, before his Majesties Commissioners for Execution of the said Acts of Settlement.

A Proclamation is part of the King's Prerogative, and obtains in cases of necessity, the force of a Law; and is therefore sometimes termed *Lex temporaria*; if the King proclaim a Taktung to be held, and one kills another in that Exercise, this Proclamation shall be good by Pleading, on Evidence, to excuse the Felony. The King by Proclamation, may inhibit the Subject to go our of the Realm; and if the Subject doth against it, it is a contempt, and he shall be fined; and since it is a Law to fine, it will be good Evidence to justify it. It was no time for Sheriffs, in the ordinary course of Law, to make Proclamations, in order to Outlawry, when without an Army, it was hazardous to march two miles from Dublin.

His

His Majesties Proclamation of the 1. Jan. 1641. invites them to lay down their Arms, and forbear all further Acts of Hostility: Col. 34. Page 1. If this Proclamation from Mount-Gebal will not take place, that from Mount-Gerezzim must. And we never yet received an instance, that any embrac'd those offers of Mercy: but though his Majesty hung out a white Flag, they advanc'd one of red. I shall only add this, that it seems reasonable, that if his Majesty by name declares F. S. to be a Traytor, and to be prosecuted with Fire and Sword; in such case, if any good Subject should destroy the said F. S. he shall be indemnified by the Proclamation; why then admit F. S. have escap'd to this day, I say if no intervenient Act of Grace from his Majesty obviate it, this Proclamation may sorely impeach his innocency, that might have warrant me to take away his life.

Propos. 4. That whereby any Order or Orders of the House of Commons, since 1641. and before the first Sessions of this present Parliament, any of their Members, upon the account of the Rebellion, have been adjudged to be rotten Members, and fit to be cut off, and have ordered the Speaker of the said House to direct his Letter for the issuing out of Writs to supply their Places: That such Orders shall be allowed as good Evidence, to bar such person or persons of their Innocency.

It is first to be observed, this extends no further than to the Members of their own House: And your Grace may remember, the Parliament sitting several Sessions after the Rebellion, had reason to enquire what became of the far greater part of the House: they found many English murdered, the wayes for travelling obstructed, for such as survived; or, otherwise, they were engaged in his Majesties Service, for defence of this Kingdom: the Irish, they expected after Order upon Order, with their Names publicly affixt, whereupon they did conceive one or more Orders, exprelling the Names of such persons, who, upon their own knowledge, were engaged in the Rebellion. The House of Commons is a considerable Grand Jury, it is a good Bill, they return to their Orders, which are Records: and that appears also by the H. B. 1641. and 1642. where the words are, viz. And the same I cannot but note in Record, in the Book of the Clerk of the Parliament, appointed, or other appointed for the Commons House, &c. And more directly, at the point upon the Tryal of the House of Commons, Mr. Jaffer was produced, to atteste several Orders of the Commons House, the 1. of the 1. of the 1. of the 1. of the House.

Account of
the Tryal

Propos. 5. *That the English Quarters be ascertained from time to time, until his Grace's recess in 1647. and that all Quarters not so ascertained, be adjudged the Rebels Quarters.*

Sir, The Qualifications are the Soul and Spirit of the Act, and amongst the Qualifications, that of living and enjoying their Estates, real and personal, in the Enemies Quarters; 'is *velut inter ignes Luna minores*, it is the Elixir of them; and therefore till those be ascertained, from time to time, we are as in a Labyrinth, without a Clue: It is offered to be ascertained from time to time, for the motion of War is Planetary; and there were Ebb and Spring-Tydes, according to the success of the Armies. This will much expedite time, and abate the *Alamode* sin of Perjury: it will answer much the Proceedings of the Common-Law, where a Prohibition lyes: When the Bounds of Parishes are in question, when a question is, Whether Lands be in ancient Demeasyn, it is tryed by the Books of Domeſday: This is the *Shibboleth* to distinguish an Ephraimite from a Gileadite; and the Bounds of the Brook Kidron, warranted the Judgement against Simi.

3 Cr. 228.
5. H. 5, 10.
Feb. 180.

Propos. 6. *That where two or more Persons have claimed one and the same Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, by several Titles, that such Persons Titles be tryed and ascertained, before the said Commissioners proceed upon the trial of Innocency of any or either of them.*

Without this, it will resemble some Games at Cards, where the Protestant Defendant will assuredly have his Cards rust upon one hand or another; for example, three, or four, or more, (for that is usual) claim the same Lands; now their respective innocencies come first in tryal; if three of four be judged nocent, and one innocent, by agreement (to give it no other name) amongst themselves, the other Titles shall vest in him, who obtaining his decree of innocency, shall carry the Lands, whereas *re vera*, the Title was not in him, and yet the Court (according to this unreasonable Rule) excusable, as to the Judgment, and the Protestants to the defence, who cannot have cognizance of such privy & dormant Titles: This Proposal answers but the Rule of enter-pleading in the Law, wherein to give one instance of many: Two several persons being found Heirs to a Land, by two several Offices in one County; it is doubtful to the King, to which of them he shall give Livery; and therefore before Livery shall be made to either, they shall interplead; that is, formerly tryed between themselves who is right heir.

Propos.

Propos. 7. That in all Claims, the Titles to the Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, be first tryed; and that the Deeds of all Nocents be left in the hands of the Court, there to remain.

What hath been offered to the last Proposal, may (in part) serve to evince the conveniency, if not necessity of this; it hath its rise from a Maxim in our Law, *Frustra fit per plura, quod fieri potest per pauciora*; for if it appear, that the party hath no Title, the labour of Tryal 8 Co. 167. of Innocency is saved, where it is probable; Witnesses may strain the Point so far, as to make themselves nocent before God; to make another innocent before man; and it is but consonant to the usual Proceedings in Law, that where it appears to the Court, upon the Plaintiffs own shewing, that he hath no Title, though *Cra. E. 230.* the Defendants Plea may be vicious, yet he shall never have judgment. Besides, Sir, it is to be observed, That the Tryal of Innocency is by the Act of Settlement, adopted into the place of an Office found, and so is in nature of traversing an Office; in which case *Stanfor. 63.* the Law is clear, that none shall be received to traverse *64. 38. E. 3.* the Title of the King, without making a title to himself. *18.*

As to that part that desires the Writings of Nocent persons to be left in the Court, it cannot work a prejudice to them; for the Lands being adjudged against them, to what purpose will the Writings operate in their hands: But Sir, I correct my self, they will have an Operation; and this puts me in mind of a plain, but apposite similitude. Sir, in the North of Ireland, the Irish have a custom in the Winter, when milk is scarce, to kill the Calf, and reserve the Skin, and stuffing it with straw, they set it upon four wooden feet, which they call a *Puckan*, and the Cow will be as fond of this, as she was of the living Calf; she will low after it, and lick it, and give her milk down, to it stand but buy her: Sir, these Writings will have the operation of this *Puckan*; for, wanting the Lands to which they relate, they are but Skins stuffed with straw; yet Sir, they will low after them, lick them over and over in their thoughts, and teach their Children to read by them instead of Horn-books, and if any venom be left, they will give it down upon the sight of these *Puckan* Writings, and entaile a memory of revenge, though the Estate-tail be cut off. Sir, how little soever this may weigh, yet in the Government of *Rome*, when the *Tarquins* were put down, not only all Moneys and Sculptures, that might retain their memory, were by publick Sanctions decried, but such Innocents as retained the name, were forced to assume new ones: The *Israelites* remembered the Flesh-pots of *Egypt* when *Manna*

Manna was before them; but when they wanted water, they murmured.

Propof. 8. *That where the Claimant claiming an Estate of Inheritance, hath not set down his title certain; in such case, the Claimant shall be adjudged to claim in Fee-simple, and not otherwise.*

Sir, To open this Propofal, matter of fact must be thus stated; The Irish put in their claims generally under such expressions, That he is seized as of a Demeas'n in Fee, or Fee-tail; or some other Estate of inheritance in use, possession, or remainder: This hath been excepted against, but it hath been over-ruled to be a very good form of pleading; indeed it is Sir, for one cause, to take away all probable means whereby the Protestant Defendant, may maintain his Cause, it indangers him not only to lose his Land, but first, to lose his Sence: Those Presidents will enrich our Books of Entries, as the German word *Plunder*, did our English Dictionaries, whilst it beggar'd our Nation. Besides Sir, to demand *Oyer* of any Deeds, hath been over-ruled by the Court, so that when according to the present Proceedings, We come to know the Title of the Irish Claimant: We have no more time of defence, than the Fowl hath, that no sooner sees the Fire in the pan, but dies of the shot in the Body.

And since the Law presupposeth every man of full age, to know his Title, what shall this be accounted but a stratagem? and those fortifications are hardly tenable, when one standing upon the lines of defence, may be short *per derriere*, is certainly the Center of the Law; and therefore it says, *Oportet ut res certa ducatur in iudicium: 5. Co. 3. 21. certa esse debet intentio & narratio*: Unhappy was that Declaration in trespass, *quare clausum suum fregit & pisces suos cepit*, which was judged vicious for not shewing the number or nature of the Fishes, when Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments that in the providence of the Law, are more worthy than two Fishes that are sold for a farthing, may be demanded and recovered under all the incertainties and disguises that may be: But the readiest way to make *Sampson* to grinde, is first to put out his eyes.

Propof. 9. *That where any person or persons, have put in his or their Claim, before the former or present Commissioners, and after put in another Claim of a different Title, the best Title for the King shall be taken.*

Sir, It is usual for Merchants to put off an old stuff under a new name;
and

and here is new stuff put off under an old name; this by the Commissioners is called a *Retrait*, and if they please to make good the word, as the Law understands it, no exception will be taken; for a *Retrait* is, when the Plaintiff or Demandant comes in proper Person into the Court, where the Pleas is, and saith, that he will not proceed any further in the same: now, this will be a bar to the action for ever, *Qui semel alienum renuntiaveris, amplius repetere non potest*: But this *Retrait* is much like the *Retrait* of a Ram or Goat, that retires to make his assault with a double strength; Truly Sir, We know not upon what clause in the Act this proceeding is warranted, the Proceedings before the former Commissioners are allowed; true it is, that some Commissions that issued from them for valuation of Lands, in order to reprisal, are suspended until a new valuation issue by the present Commissioners, and then the best return for the Kings Service is to be made use of. If it be objected, those Claims were put in upon the Declaration and Instructions, which by the Act possibly may be altered; It is easily answered, either the Act hath given them a new title, or it hath not; if it hath given them a new title, then they are in by the Act, and not by any former title; if it hath given them none, then their old title is that they must rely on: But admit an election be, the Law is clear, and so resolved, that there is no Election against the King.

Propos. 10. That no Claimant claiming by Innocency, shall be allowed to make any other Claim, in case he shall be adjudged Nocent.

Sir, We must crave your patience to consider this Case; And first, the Act of Settlement (omitting other divisions) divides the *Irish* into Innocents and Nocents, and there is but one subject matter, upon which both these distinctions have their prospects, *scilicet*, the recovery of their Estates; I shall grant, that election of Actions belongs to every Subject as his Birth-right; but likewise it must be granted, that where he hath made his election, prosecuted it, and determined it, he cannot have recourse to renew his election, being not suspected, but extinguished; I speak this with this *salvo*, that a person that by a particular clause in an Act, hath an Estate granted unto him, he must take finally and *sub modo*; as the Act appoints, and hath no election to claim upon any former point, or other right: The body of the Act is but consonant

herein to the body of the Law that delights *finem imponere litibus*, and hateth all circuit of action : If a man by his Deed granteth a Rent-charge, and the Rent is arrear, it is in the Grantees election to bring a Writ of Annuity or distress ; but he cannot make his Election but once ; for if he recover an a Writ of Annuity, he shall never after distress, or if he doth distress, and avow in a Court of Record, he shall never after bring a Writ of Annuity ; because an Avowry in a Court of Record, being in the nature of an Action, is a determination of his election, before a Judgment given ; *a fortiori*, after Judgment given :

If a Wife be endowed *ex assensu patris*, and the Husband dyeth, the Wife hath election either to have her Dower at Common Law, or *ex assensu patris* ; but if she bring a Writ of Dower at Common Law, and Count, albeit she recover not, yet shall she claim her Dower, *ex assensu patris*.

So if the Grantee bring an Assize or the Rent, and makes his Plaint, he shall never after bring a Writ of Annuity : Nay, 10 E. 4. 17. when an Election is given to several persons, there the first Election made by any of the Parties shall stand, 1 Inst. 145.

A man by his own wrong may lose his Election, as if a Feoffment be made of two Acres, the one for Life, and the other in Fee ; if the Feoffee maketh a Feoffment of both, the Feoffor may enter into which of them he pleaseth, because the Feoffee hath lost his Election, 2 Co. 36, 37.

It is well known, that where many times in one case, the Law doth give a man several remedies, that by the folly of his Election, he may bar himself for ever, 1 Inst. 27. a. b. 279. a. It's at the Election of the issue in tail, to enter, or to allow himself out of possession, and bring his *Formiden* : It's at my election, if one receives my Rent, if I will charge him with a Disceizen, and allow myself out of possession, and bring an Assize, or have an Action against him, 1 Cro. 210. but I shall be bound up by that election, to the advantages, or disadvantages that accordingly attend it. So it is in the Claimants election, to claim by Innocency or Nocency ; but after Judgment given, he shall be concluded.

Propos. 11. That any person claiming as an innocent, shall after proof of the title, proceed to prove himself to have been faithful, and loyal unto, and never to have acted against his Royal Majesty, or his Father ; before the Defendant shall urge any Crimination, and that for defect of such proof of Innocency, the Claimant shall be adjudged Nocent.

The very letter of the Act rules this point (page 17 of the Act.) *Viz.* *That all innocent Papists, being such as shall prove themselves to have been faithful and loyal unto, and never altered against our Royal Father, or Our self, &c.* The Evasion, that this relates onely to innocent Papists of Connaught, will not hold, except by some Philosophical Rule, we may ascribe a particular malignity to the Climate of that Province: it is also agreeable to the rule of Law, *Altori incumbit onus Probandi*: they are the Plaintiffs, and have Estates granted to them, upon condition that they prove themselves innocent. There is an Objection, the Solution whereof will abundantly clear this point: The Objection is, *Stabilitur presumptio, donec probetur in contrarium*: and therefore every of them shall by Judgment of Law be presumed innocent. I will grant this to be regularly true; but *Distinguenda sunt tempora*: When the whole Kingdom is under the serenity and calm of Peace, and his Majesties Writs have their free course, every man shall be presumed to be a loyal Subject: for what appearance is there to the contrary? But, if a part of the Kingdom shall rise up in Arms against their Sovereign, and assume a contradistinct Government, and in defence thereof maintain a War, and which is worse, a Cessation, with detention of his Majesties Forts, and the Inheritance of his Subjects, *Nisi*— this latter being an act of Judgment and deliberation, and this by Oath of Association, and by the strictest Rules of Confederacy, Who is it, that without the Violation of Charity and Reason, can judge all or any of them innocent, till by distinct and authentique proof, they have separated that guilt from themselves, which for so many years, unto blood, they espoused? Upon this construction, be pleased to hear the words of the Act, for that is the Touch-stone of pure or adulterate Expositions; *Viz.*

Whereas an unnatural Insurrection did break forth against your Majesty's Royal Father of ever blessed memory, his Crown and Dignity, in this Your Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland, upon the 23d of October, in the year of our Lord God, 1641, and manifest it self, by the Murders and Destruction of many Thousands of your said Majesty's good and Loyal Subjects; which afterwards universally spreading and diffusing it self over the whole Kingdom, soiled into, and became a formed, and almost National Rebellion, &c.

The Case being thus truly stated, it is easie to discern both from the nature of proof, being in the Affirmative; and the advantage that they are to receive by it, That they must purifie themselves according to the purification of the Law, before they can be admitted to offer in the Temples of Justice: And therefore the case will be much like, as where a
bar-

bargainer shall endeavour to avoid the bargain, by reason of the non-enrolment within six months : he must make manifest proof thereof, or else it will be presumed that it was enrolled within the six months. 4. Co. 20. Sir, if an innocent person will endeavour to avoid my present Estate, upon surmise that he was not guilty of the Rebellion (being a *Roman Confederate Catholick*, under which Title the War was maintained) he must prove his Innocency, or else it will be presumed he was one of them.

A. and B. Tenants in common of a Mannor; A. purchaseth a Franktenement, mixt with the demesne Lands which were not certainly known : B. brings a Writ de *Partitione facienda*, of the Mannor only. It was held by the Justices, That A. must prove the bounds of the Franktenement purchased : For the Jury shall be discharged, if in conscience they make Partition, *de tanto quanto presumitur & dignoscitur per presumptiones & verisimilia*. Dyer. 226. So, Sir, the Irish Claimant coming under that violent presumption of *Nacency*, if he will not prove the bounds of his actings and conversation during that War, the Jury (if there were one) or the Court, as it is at present, are discharged, if they judge him *Nocens*, if upon Proof allowed unto him, he cannot clear himself of that Presumption : I say [that violent Presumption] because the Act casts it upon him ; and *Fortior est dispositio Legis quam hominis* ; Nay, that Act to which he himself is a party : So that every Irish Claimant that appears in the Court, the Law supposeth him to plead thus ; I confess the Rebellion in Ireland was universally spread, and became almost National, yet whosoever is innocent amongst us, and so can prove himself to be, must have his Estate without a previous Reprisal, and not otherwise ; I am an Innocent. Pray Sir, admitting, that the King by no Grant or Engagement had disposed of this person's Estate, would you not judge that Court very complementary, that upon such Allegation would judge him his Estate without any Proof ? There is little of my Lord *Hobart's* zeal and indignation in that Court.

Besides, Sir, If this were an Imposition, it is no other than what the natural Olive is subjected unto ; and then why should the wild Olive repine ? Those Officers that ever faithfully served his Majesty, called the 49 men, before they can be admitted to state their Arrears, they must prove in what Regiment, Troop or Company they served ; with a *Continuando* during their service : And nothing is more practicable. In the Barony of *Enishowen*, there are above two thousand Irish, can bring hundreds of Protestants to witness their civil demeanour, through the whole course of the distemper in this Kingdom.

Propol.

Propos. 12. That every Claimant doth summon the Owner or Defendant of the Land, or upon Affidavit made that he or his dwelling cannot be found, the Tenant and Attorney of the Defendant; and after such summons notice be given of the day of hearing the said Cause, by posting the Name of the Claimant, and List of Lands in the Court 30. dayes before the hearing in Linster, and 40 dayes in any of the other Provinces; and that the Commissioners be desired to publish the Lists promised.

A true Regulation in this particular of Summons and Process of the Court, is of great Importance; Errors in this, are like faults in our first decoction, not to be remedied: Notwithstanding the long experience and curious observations of the settled Courts of Justice, in 21 Eliz. c. 3. which with us was Enacted 10 Car. c. 12. we were forced to have recourse to a Statute for the avoiding of secret Summons in real Actions: Courts of Equity adhere close to their Process; In Courts of Law they are fitted, according to the Nature of the Actions to which they relate: And it is apparent, if this Point be ascertained in a different way then, as now it is used, many persons will be, as some already have been, decreed out of their Estates unheard, notwithstanding their greatest vigilancy to defend them.

Propos. 13. That the Commissioners observe to proceed in the tryall of Claims of Innocents, onely in the respective Counties, according to the Priority heretofore published by themselves: And where any such person claims in several Counties, that such person be not heard, till the last County come to be adjudged, according to the forementioned order of Priority wherein he is concerned.

That there be a Priority of Counties, and that Priority positively to be observed, is of absolute necessity: It were very hard (dividing this Kingdom into thirty three Counties) to give them all the Alarm at once, and to continue them on that duty, when but one quarter is attacked; we shall out-bid the Winds uncertainty by a point, that's ever wandering within 32 points. Every man comes with the spirit of a Gamester, fairly confident to win, that is to have his business speedily heard; the English are served with Process, who must appear, both Plaintiff and Defendant are drawn up, with their troops of Witnesses (a sort of Militia that must not run in arrears) always ready to fight, but uncertain when the Court will give the signal: it will be charge and expence enough to

both parties, when it is confined to a particular County, but without Priority, the charge will encrease in proportion, as 1. is to 33.

As to the second part, to *post-pone*, the trial of the claim out in several Counties, to the time of the trial designed for the last County : This will be a sole expedient to prevent surprizes in hearing (no small fate to the *English* Defendant) and of no prejudice to the *Irish* Claimant ; or if so, it were *deminimis*, which in so comprehensive a Settlement is not regarded ; For Example, If a man have but three Acres in the County of *Dublin*, and a thousand pound *per annum* in the County of *B.* as much more in the County of *C.* which is set forth to several Adventurers and Souldiers, when this priority of Countys, and *post-poning* of trial to the last County is established and published, all the Defendants are secure, until the tryal of the last County comes, and then the several three Countys make an united defence ; whereas otherwise, if he slip into his tryal for his three Acres in the County of *Dublin*, and by a faint defence or otherwise, he be adjudged Innocent, it is likely that Decree of once Innocent, shall be always Innocent as to recover the remainder of his Estate in the other Counties, that never had notice of his Tryal.

Next, it were manifest injury to the King, where the tryal may be, when the first County, or last County, comes upon the Stage, to take away the right of Election from his Majesty, especially accompanied with a palpable losse and disadvantage : It is yet the Character of two great Generals, That one *cunctando*, by delaying, recovered the lost estate of the People ; The other *celerando*, by participation, lost what was in possession.

Propof. 14. *That matter of Fact cognizable by the Court of Claims, be tried by Jurors.*

We do not well understand, how by the Act any other way of tryal is allowed ; for in some cases, lest there might be a mistake of what proof is intended, it is particularly set down by Juries : Next, this tryal by Juries, is the ancient way and Birth-right of the People, *Stare super vias antiquas* : And though this Act had Enacted a tryal otherwise, and only in the affirmative, it would not have excluded or barred this ancient way of tryal by the Common Law, and which was before the Conquest (*Lamb. verbo. Centur.*) Besides, it is the clear uncontroverted construction of the Law, that, Wheresoever a Statute mentions the
word

word *Proof*, the Law intends it of no other manner of proof whatsoever, then that by Jury. The Court of Chancery, how often doth it recommend issues to the tryal of the Common-Law Courts by Jury. Matter of Law, and matter of Fact are divided : To the first, the Judges answer ; to the last, the Jurors. Upon any wrong done by the Court, there lies remedy by Error for the Subject ; if by the Jurors , then by attainr ; but as now the execution of this great Act stands, admit the Court being Judges both of the Law and Fact, will decree away my Estate, Where is my remedy ? The highest Court of equity allows a Review : *Hob. 202. 203.* Resolved by the Judges, that to try causes that were naturally tryable by the common Law, and by the Jury, by a Chancery way, would suddenly confound all Jurisdictions, make all the Common Law, and all the course of it, needless, and a handmaid to the Chancery. It is further considerable, that this will certainly bring great prejudice to his Majesties interest ; for Jurors may find many things, that the Court will not, or is not bound to take notice of, the finding whereof may vest the Estate in the King : A verdict may find matter of Record, which was never given in evidence ; and so likewise matters of Writings, and other things, not within the pleadings, or ever given in evidence ; and nothing can more contribute to the just discovery of men, and their demeanors in these troublesom times, than by the knowledge of their neighbours, *Vicini vicinorum facta presumuntur scire* : And there is no reason that the English Interest having but one eye left them, as to this point of discovery, and that not yet recovered from the bloodshed, should have that put out : Sir, if no other reason moved, this would induce us, lest we cast a disrepute upon our ancient and known Laws, that make this Island a *Terra firma*, as if these ancient Courts were onely Pleasure-boats in fair weather, and could not ride it out in a storm : Sir, if we settle the Kingdom by any other means, than by the experienced rules of those Laws, we may hastily bring our wounds to healing and skinning, whilst a *sanies*, and corruption lyes at the bottom, which will break forth more incurable than at the first.

Propos. 15. *That no person shall be admitted to prove his Innocency by any other Witnesses, than such as have constantly lived in the English Quarters.*

We must with your Grace's favour consider the issue again, (*viz.*) Guilty or not Guilty of the Rebellion in Ireland ; if so, no person that is *Particeps criminis*, that is, under the same guilt, ought to be admitted a witness against the King to prove the person upon his Tryal Innocent

Facinus quos inquinat, aequat : If a person be *infamous*, if he be attainted of a false verdict, or conspiracy at the suit of the King, or convicted of perjury or of felony, whereby they became *infamous*, or regularly he that loseth *Liberam legem*, cannot be a witness ; now if your Grace consider what hath been hinted formerly, how the Rebellion in *Ireland* was maintained and owned by confederacy, association, by their representatives in the General Assembly ; that were *Homines generici*, as Divines term *Adam*, when by his fall his posterity fell : If your Grace reflect upon the spreading consequences of it, that as it was voted by power, and truit, sent from all the Counties, Cities, and Burroughs, within their power, so it was tragically acted in every part of this Kingdom : And lastly, if your Grace cast your eye upon the mark, and level in this case, the Act of Settlement, which upon these and other considerations, have called it universal, and almost national ; it would seem but very just, that such crimes should not be purged by persons guilty of the same, which all under that confederacy by the Judgment of Law and that Act, are ; These Persons have by their own indutry lost *Liberam legem*, their Estates are forfeited as well as if it were by Office or Attainder. For what ? It is answered upon the account of the Rebellion : then certainly the Witnesses must be *Rectus in curia*, before he can make another so ; for *Quickquid efficit tale, est magis tale* : in a *modus decimandi*, against one, the rest of the Parishioners shall not be witnesses ; in defence of Common against a Commoner, the rest shall not be witnesses, *Hob. 92*. And yet the union & tie in these cases, are not under such strict interest of association, as amongst the confederate Catholics of *Ireland*.

It may be objected, We make use of them against themselves : It is easily answered, It is but just and reasonable : A Tarryer is the only creature to unkennel a Fox, because he is got by a Fox and a Brache-hound : How is it possible for us to prove such a person to have been at such a battle, to have contributed to their assistance, to have sat in their General Assemblies, but by persons frequent amongst them, and of their own confederacy, and such a Witness is in Law a double Witness, and the same reason urgeth the necessity of their proof by such as lived in our Quarters : Besides, it is known how the Law is, in case of an Approver, who, though he confess the same Felony, *Stamf. pl. Cor. fol. 142*. Who either by direction of the Court, or at the prayer of the Felon himself, is examined by the Coroner, and his Examinations taken upon Record for the good of the King and Commonwealth. And Sir, I suppose the Opinion is maintainable (especially as the Proceedings are) If he or they that were in Arms in *Minister*, are not equally guilty of the Blood shed by the Army

Army in *Ulster*: They move by joynt Counsels, from one Publick stock of maintenance, the Victory of one is the Victory of the other, and consequently the Blood shed by one, is the Blood shed by the other: It is good Law, that if a man received a man that is attainted of Felony by Outlawry in the same County, though he be ignorant of it, yet he is accessory to the Felony, because the Outlawry is matter of Record, of which every one ought to take notice; This were *durus sermo*, a hard Law, if when an open and universal Rebellion is maintained, and the King's Colours flying in the field, and the Sword, and other Ensigns of Royalty at home (as notable matters of Record, as an Outlawry upon Proclamations in the County-Court) that persons should not take notice of it, and then taking notice of it, should relieve and abet the Actors therein, and instead of being punished as Accessories, they shall triumph as Witnesses to clear the Principals, (if any Accessories were in Treason) The Reason of the Law, why if three or four be in a Room, and but one gives the deadly stroke, yet the other shall be Accessories, is, because the presence of the rest abated the courage of him that was killed, to make his own defence: Upon the same reason, all the *Confederate Catholics* are Accessories or Principals.

If it had been understood by the Protestants in *Ulster*, that this Rebellion had been only the attempt of Sir^o *Phlogue*, or a Rabble, as in Publick Papers the *Irish* have termed it, so much blood had not been so cheaply spilt: but hearing it was universal, and countenanc'd by *Confederacy* of all; that his Majesties Proclamations to lay down Arms were contemned; this abated their spirits, and made way for despair to dethrone resolution.

Propos. 16. *That when the Court doth give Judgment upon any Cause, that every respective Commissioner seriatim, deliver his particular Judgment in open Court, with the Reasons thereof.*

Sir, It is among the Ornaments of our Law, that matters are very learnedly debated at the Bar, and in Causes of difficulty, solemnly argued by the Judges on the Bench; In every leaf of our Year-Books and Modern Reports, we may discern the Judges Opinions and their Reasons. No doubt but Judicatories are under great temptations, and a greater check cannot be upon the frailty of our Natures, that they lie not under the protection of a concurrency: As true it is, that Virtue hath been scandalized by an affinity with Vice; so likewise it is true, that Vice gets a Reputation by a commerce with Virtue: That *Caro* did look on, was held to be a restraint

straint to some spirits ; and no doubt but when so great an Audience as attends that Court, shall hear every particular Commissioner's Judgment, and the reasons of it, whether it may prove as a means of caution to themselves, yet surely it will give a great satisfaction to the persons concerned, upon whose uninterested Judgment they may repose as well, as upon their Counsel's Argument: Thus it was in the case of Ship-money. And such is the solemnity of Judgments, that they are entred *Consideratum est per Curiam* ; if it be entred *Videtur Curia*, for the levity of it, Error will reverse it.

Propos. 17. *That where Affidavit shall be made, that one or more material Witnesses being summoned before the Court, refuse or neglect to come in, that such cause be suspended.*

This Proposal is the issue of Experience : for we are certainly informed, that divers persons who have formerly offered themselves as Witnesses, and that have declared their knowledge in order to prove the Nocency of several persons, withdraw themselves : Some alledge they are under the Censures of Excommunications and Fulminations, (they are hard words, but haply your Grace remembers them, when not onely your Grace, but such as should give your Grace any relief, or those that served under your Command, have been involved in the same, and perchance your Grace hath not forgot the operation of them.) It is said in Philosophy, *Actus activorum non sunt nisi in patiente bene predisposito*. How receptive the complexion of the People hath been of such influences, I shall pass by ; onely thus much I must observe, if they were so powerful as to violate the Bonds of Allegiance to their lawful and merciful Sovereign, they may without straining, dissolve the Reciprocations of Common Equity amongst Subjects : Estates rest upon Proofs, and if Witnesses neither *stetuntur prece aut pretio*, I mean their necessary and convenient expences tendred ; we must resort to the Law for its process ; If they will not manage with a Shaffle, perchance their heads may be brought into a Reign with a Postpit : and, upon Affidavit made, it is but reasonable to suspend the Cause. There is no priviledge in this case by Law, to exempt them for giving Evidence in his Majesties behalf, and for settlement of this Kingdom, which is the adæquate Object of the Act : There are no stronger or nearer relations than Man and Wife, that the Law (in many respects) esteems them as an *Individuum* : Yet a Wife, for the King, may be brought to give Evidence against her own Husband : *Privilegium non valet contra Rempublicam*. A Master of a Ship, laden with Merchants Goods, may cast them over-board ; but if he be laden with

Ammu-

Ammunition, Ordnance, &c. of the King's, to relieve his Army or Garrison, he cannot justifie to fling them over-board, though the Vessel and Marriners lives are at the stake, (*Bacons ma. pag. 17.*) But is not the settlement of the Kingdom of more worth, (and that depends upon the faithful discharge of evidence) than a particular Garrison?

Propos. 18. *That where any person or persons provided for, to be restored by particular name to any Estate, that such person or persons shall not be admitted to claim the same, under, or by any other way or means, than is laid down in such Clause in the said Act, wherein he or they are so particularly named.*

May it please your Grace, this humble Proposal is one of the Poles upon which the Act of Settlement moves; and it hath its particular aspect upon the Clause, in page 21. of the Act, in which several persons are particularly named; and afterwards it is said thus, *viz.*

We do hereby declare, That they and every of them, without being put to any further Proof, shall be restored to their former Estates according to the Rules and Directions, in the last fore-going Clause of this Our Declaration, concerning such as continued with Us, or served faithfully under Our Ensignes beyond the Seas. Now Sir, we have considered that fore-going Clause, VIZ. That such persons shall be restored to their former Estate, a Reprize being first assigned, and legally set out of the remaining forfeited Lands undisposed of, to such Adventurer or Souldier, or other person before named, of equal value, worth and purchase to the Estate, out of which such Adventurer or Souldier, or other person aforesaid shall be so removed. So that it appears clearly, none of these persons are intended by the Act to be restored without a previous Reprisal first set out: And they are, as to the manner of their Restitution, placed in the Catalogue of those that served beyond the Seas under his Majesties Ensigns.

Though nothing can be clearer, yet Sir, be pleased to observe, how in order to the Design of this Clause, several other Clauses in the Act are particularly framed for the execution of it. In page 26 of the Declaration, where the Rules of Precedencies in restitution were set down, they are included in the provision made for such as served abroad, &c. or otherwise they were totally left out: But it was but reasonable, since their manner of restitution was limited, according to the restitution of those that served abroad, that they should be included with them, and it had been meer surplussage to have mentioned them.

Now Sir, to proceed, in page 37. of the Act, there is a particular Clause for the further making the former Clause practicable, *viz. In the next place,*

place, you are to take care that the Adventurers, Souldiers, or other persons, possessed of any of the Estate or Estates of such persons, to whom We have by Our said Declaration assigned a particular favour, and are in a distinct branch thereof by Name expressed, be Reprised, as in our said Declaration is expressed, and the said persons restored to their former Estates, from the time that such Adventurers or Souldiers shall be so Reprised.

And be pleased Sir to observe, lest this intimation might not be directory enough, it concludes, observing always the former cautions and provisions in our said Declaration expressed, referring to the said persons restoration: that is, (pag. 20.) *A pravius Reprisal being first set out.* One might think here were a particular Act of Parliament from themselves, ascertaining under what terms they were to enjoy their Estates. But in the perclose of the whole Act, pag. 118, 119. *Provided also, and be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case Reprisal shall fall short, whereby persons mentioned and appointed in the said Declaration and this Act, to be restored, without being put to any further proof. This is the Character (that denotes the same persons, cannot or shall not obtain to receive the full benefit intended them)* Sir, be pleased to observe, there was no other benefit intended them, then it shall and may be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, or other chief Governour or Governours, and Council, for the time being, and they are hereby authorized to order, appoint, and make distribution amongst them, of the same satisfaction or restitution allotted them, in such proportion and method as they shall judge most equal and just, consideration being had of the conditions and pretences of the several persons concerned: Nevertheless, according to the Rules and Directions of the Declaration concerning them in all other Points, and particularly of that of *Prævius Reprize or Reprizals, which Order and appointment of theirs shall be final, and observed by the Commissioners appointed, or to be appointed for the execution of this Act; anything therein contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.* Thus Sir, your Grace sees how the Interest of these persons so named, is fenced and bounded throughout the Act; so that indeed, the final determination of their Interest cannot be adjudged; no nor the Interest of any one of them ascertained, till the value of Reprizals appear before your Grace and Council, and then your Order shall be final, and directive to the Commissioners: And it closeth home, with *Anything contained to the contrary notwithstanding.*

Now though this be so, they are beginning to leap over the hedge, and putting in the strongest fore-mast, and wave all these Clauses, and put in their Claims upon the account of Innocency, upon which, they had once an election to have relied upon, but now it is determined by this Clause: The reason that induceth them is plain; for if they should be judged Innocents,

nocents, then they are restored without any consideration of Reprisal: If they be judged Nocent, then they will keep this Clause for a Retreat.

But Sir, I am commanded by the House of Commons, humbly to offer your Grace their opinion, that this is contrary to the whole course and reason of Law in the general, and very illusory to the main design of the Act; and in the opening this Point, I have command to be an humble Suitor to your Grace for your Patience, his Majesties Interest as to his Revenue, and the Protestants Interest, being so highly concerned.

1. Sir, We presume it will be allowed, That an Act of Parliament binds all Persons, for all persons are parties to it, 21 H.7.4. nay, my Lord Cook, *Institur.* 4. p. 4. tells us, that multitudes are bound by an Act of Parliament, which are not parties to the Elections of the Knights, Citizens and Burgeses; as all that have no Free-hold.

2. Free-holders in ancient Demeasns.

3. All Women, having Free-hold, or no Free-hold.

4. Men within age, &c. *a fortiori*; then those are bound by this Act, to which they themselves in person have given their assent. Now Sir, as to the point in hand, (*viz. That the persons that are by peculiar name restored to their Estates, under a pious Reprisal, can claim them no other way than the Act prescribeth.*) I shall humbly offer you the Judgement of the Sages of the Law in an instance or two: Where a man hath Title to Land by an Estate-tail; and afterwards the same Land is given to him by Parliament, his Heir shall not be remitted, for by the Act of Parliament all other Titles are for ever excluded; for this is a Judgement of Parliament, that the Estate shall only remain in the very same way that it is given: The same Law is, where the King hath a Title in Tail, and the Land is given to him by Parliament in Fee; the Estate-tail is determined, so that the Heir shall not avoid the Leases made by his Father; for the Statute binds all for Titles and Estates. *B. Parliam.* 73. The Reason given here, is, for that it is a Judgement in Parliament; and of what extensive power that is, even to take the right hand of an Act, 2 *Institur.* 497. will instance.

Nay Sir, the operation of a Statute casts it with that violence upon the party taking it, that if it had given me the Estate of any particular person by name, saving the right of that party, the saving had been flattering (as we call it) 1 Co. 47. a. b. It is said, *Though the Act be in nature of a Conveyance or Judgment, the saving is repugnant, as to him that makes the Conveyance, or against whom the Judgment is given, or from whom the Estate of the Land is to pass; for though they be parties to the Act, yet in Judgement of Law, the Land shall move from him that is seized.* (Plowden 49.) It is

these lands, where Lands are given by Statute, it shall be interpreted the gift of the King, and the confirmation of all others that assent to the Act; for if it should be adjudged the gift of another person, the Parliament should do wrong to the King, and take away the Lands, and make another to give it.

Sir, The application is easie and familiar to your Grace, who well remembers the great Solicitations that was made to get into this Clause; it was lookt on as the Ark, for those who could not endure the Examen of Innocency; and being nocent, found themselves bound by the Act, to be concluded, by taking out of Lands in CONNAGEHT, in compensation of their former Estates; they very well understood, that the Gate of Innocency had no flaming Sword over it, to keep any from entering. As great and powerful Provisions are made for such persons, as Wisdom could contrive; but the Law presupposeth, every man knowing his own Estate and condition best, will not make an election to his prejudice; but if he do, and that election is executed by an Act of Parliament, he is bound for ever, *Nob. 256.* it is thus.

Note, an Act of Parliament hath every man's consent, as well present as to come, and he may be an Author of his own hurt; altho he must hold as the Act gives it, having power to bind every mans right, finally, or *Sab modo*; and therefore if any person by his application to the King, when out of his Princely favour, hath granted his request, though thereby he hath re-introuche himself of a provision otherwise held out unto him, he must lay his hand upon his mouth, and own the inconvenience to arise from himself; It hath been judged, that License for alienation by Parliament, takes away the Fine, otherwise by Law due to the King: The like in case of partition by Parliament between the Co-heirs of the Lord *Latimer*, 1 *Ed. 1.* 113. the reason is given there, for that the Queen herself is party and principal-Agent, and therefore against her own Act, she shall not claim the Fine; And shall an Act attach the Revenues of the Crown, that are *firmamentum belli, & ornamentum pacis*, and yet a private person avoid, and make illusions a Statute, for which himself hath been a suitor; and to which, upon the passing of it, he hath personally given his vote: *Ecce modum mirum*.

Sir, Nothing is more favoured by our Law than a Remitter, and even that upon construction of the Stat. 25. *H. 8.* that ancient privilege of the Common-Law is so over-ruled, that the person taking by the Statute, in most cases, shall not be remitted; and if a Statute by construction, layes aside the indulgence of the Common-Law, in publick settlements, & fortiori, it will bind private Interests particularly express.

In the next place, I must observe, That all the clauses relating to these parti-

particular persons, though they are in the affirmative, yet being directed
 ry, as to the form and manner of their restoration, viz. That they shall
 be restored from the time that such Adventurers or Soldiers shall be re-
 prized, &c. and viz. observing alwayes the further cautions and provi-
 sions in our said Declaration expressed, reserving to the said persons restau-
 ration (pag. 38. 12. 19. *Act*) they carry in them a negative; for it is
 a Rule, that all Statutes that limit a manner and form in execution of
 matters that were not so by the Rules of the Common-Law, though they
 be in the affirmative, they are in substance the negative, as if it had been
 express, That it shall be done in the manner and form, and in
 otherwise; so it hath been adjudged upon *Warr. 2. 6. 4.* that gives,
Quod ex defuncto, and that the Demandants may, *Prove ad warrantum ac
 fessum tenentes*, that is as much as is in such kind, *Ad warrantum*, and
 so *11 H. 7. c. 20.* where it is said, he shall enjoy joy, and possess the
 Lands, according to his title in them; it shall be understood, according to
 his title, and in no other manner, *Plowd. 113.* Now to restore a No-
 cent, that is, one guilty of Rebellion, to his former estate, certainly will be
 granted, it is not agreeable to Common-Law, why then when this *Act*
 particularly names some of them, and that under the character of No-
 cent persons, and presents the way, order and instance of their restoration, not
 once, but through the return of the whole *Act*, it must needs naturally
 follow, that it is intended, and no other way. The *Act* saith, *Who shall
 observe the Rules for their Restoration*: What is the Rule? It is this, *After
 a previous Reprieve*; but if you take him out of this clause, and put him
 upon Innocency, then he is to be restored before a reprieve. I hardly ask,
 How is the *Act* answered, they say, This is shall be: No, with the
 Court, it shall be thus. And by saying so, a great part of the *Act* is made
 to signify nothing. (say, what part of the *Act* upon which the Protestant
 Interest wholly depends, for that being observed, they are sure to have
 their penny or penny-worth, the estates they now enjoy or inherit, which
 by the plain and genuine construction, preserves all the part of the *Act* in
 symmetry and proportion: and I have said this was the judgement of the
 House, upon passing the *Act*: I shall therefore say, with that which
 should have had the preference, upon the consideration of his Majesty's
 Revenue; if the persons be held to the clause of their own Election, they
 are to pay the same Rates as the Adventurers and Soldiers pay by the *Act*:
 if otherwise, their former Rates, which are not considerable. We
 know upon whose account it is, that his Majesty is at that great charge to
 maintain an Army here, it is his Majesty's own charge, and the charge
 should lie on them; whilst the greatest Estates of the Irish in this King-
 dome, that are rational and qualified by this *Act*, if they escape it, the Pro-

testimonies do bear the burthen, and they scarce touch it with their little finger.

Propos. 19. That the Officers before 49 and their Tenants, shall be admitted Witnesses, to give evidence for his Majesty in any causes whatsoever, depending before the Court of Claims.

Sir, we must remember again the Tryal, (*viz.*) Guilty or not Guilty, between the King and the party, and that in matter of Treason, which premised, I might say no more to evince the lawfulness of any of his Majesties Subjects, to give Evidence upon such a Tryal: I shall admit, that regularly no man shall be Witness in his own cause: but this is to be understood *cum grano salis*; It is said in our Law, *Judicio officium est ut res, in tempora rem quaters, quiesca tempore, tunc eris*: I have hinted before how difficult it is for proof to be made, after so long a tract of time spent in War, and in confusion, since 41. till his Majesties happy restoration: The A. & saith, the Witnesses have been slain, and those few the Officers serving before 49. whom Providence reserved, when God impannels a Jury to enquire after blood, must be challenged: The wayes by which Evidence might have been had, hath, by the power of the Sword drawn against the Law, been obstructed; and therefore it may be said to such guilty persons Exceptions, *Frustra quis in Legem peccat a Legge petit auxilium*: Were an unlawful Assembly at this day, in a riotous posture, the Justices and Sheriffs, with the power of the County, might resort to the place, and view the Force, and record it: But this was too dangerous an employment for them, when an Army of Horse and Foot could not undertake it without hazard: and if few or no other Witnesses are left, it were to impose too much irrationality on our Law, that by the Rules of it Treason might pass with impunity: to prevent which, the Law hath recourse, in extraordinary cases, to extraordinary means: It is a Maxim, *Quod remedium distinetur ipsa res valet seculpa absi*: and therefore the Law will allow an *Auxiliary* without *Attornment*, where he hath no means to compel the Test to attorn, 6 Co. 68. 4. so where Impediments happen by the Act of God, the Law judges according to the necessity. If one be bound to repair a Bank of the Sea, if he (by negligence) suffer the Waters to surround his Neighbours ground, he is liable to waste; but if by violence of Tempest, an Inundation happen, he is excusable. If the Heir at full age tender Livery, and dieth before he hath made Homage, the Law gives him the advantage of his Tender in the same way, as if it had been accompanied with all the solemn circumstances attending it: If a Disseisor die seized, the Disseisee being in Prison, or beyond the Seas, it is no dissent, Finch Nom. 17. *Necessitas vincit communem Legem*; and therefore if two Joynt Tenants be

be of Land, and to the Heirs of one of them, they shall not joyn in a Writ of Right, and yet they shall joyn in a Writ of Right of an Advowson: For if they shall not joyn, neither the one nor the other hath any remedy, § Cr. 40. b. *Illud quod alias licitum, non est necessitas facit licitum et necessitas inducit privilegium quod jure privatur*: And upon this ground was the Bishop of *Salisbury's* Case, judged of the grant of an Office, with an Annuity contrary to the Statute, 1 *Eliz.*

But Sir, was there ever greater necessity? is not the Settlement of the Kingdom in its Critical hour? are not the Banes publish'd, Now to give Evidence, or for ever after hold our peace? Do not Nocent persons pass in triumphant Innocency, whilst those stand by, whose Evidence, if admitted, would write the Letter of Condemnation on their fore-heads? These were the men that broke through the Host to draw water, to get Evidence, by marching into the Enemies quarters, daily encountering them; and now the water must be spilt on the ground, and they denyed to say, they did ever see them: This is worse than to muzzle the mouth of the Ox whilst he treads out the Corn: Persons in many cases may be examined, where the consequence may be to obviate a penalty they may be subjected unto: A Sheriff may be examined upon his own return: A Foreign Plea may be sworn: An Infant levies a Fine, and brings a Writ of Error to reverse it, yet he may be examined: Debt upon arrerages of account, the Plaintiff may be sworn if there be any such account, and by this he takes away the benefit of the Defendant to wage the Law: The party robbed upon the Statute of *Hue and Cry*, shall be examined; and so upon a Forceful Entry, though the party may have restitution, yet he may be examined: In a Writ of Entry brought, an Essoin was cast for the Defendant in the Kings Service, *in partibus transmarinis*, and the Essoiner was examined and sworn *de veritate Essoini*, Dyer 154.

I might proceed, that *licet iniquum est aliquem sub rei esse Judicem*, yet in some cases one may be Judge, Master and Carver. *Lessor* covenants to repair the House, if he do not, and the Lessee doth it, he may pay himself out of the Rent, *an H. 8. 11. 12.* Taylors and Hostlers may detain the Garment and Horse, till reasonable satisfaction be made.

It may be added, how little those Officers serving his Majesty before 49. are subjected to those temptations, upon which the Law in its near grounds is self, to exclude interested persons from being Witnesses: The bulk of that remote possibility of satisfaction, is but gleanings and fragments, (their reward is, that they know his Majesty hath an esteem of their services and sufferings) joyn that with the worth of the persons, being all Commissioned Officers; and then who could without injury to the Law of Charity judge them, that to preserve those Oaths of Allegiance and

and Supremacy they have sworn irrevocably, have put no more upon their lives and fortunes, and have not worshipp'd the Idolls of their times, though the Oven was never once heated: I say, Who can judge, or I think, that for an Act of Land to be divided amongst them, they would stoop to so fordid a crime as Perjury? The Reasns of the Realm, upon this account, pass upon Tryals of Blood, solely declaring their Judgment upon their Honour: But surely our case is plain, and that they are not only lawfull Witnesses, but under strong Obligations, if any person be indicted of Treason, to give in Evidence, their knowledge in matter of Fact, Tisall for life and the Remainder over: If Tenant for life be indicted for Treason, he in the Remainder may be a Witness, though in that case, when one goes to the bough, the other goes to the plough.

Propos. 20. Upon motion in the Court, that any aged or impotent person that can give Evidence for his Majesty, That their Depositions be taken by Commission, and lodged in the Court, to be produc'd in his Majesties behalf, as the same shall require.

This is not denied, in the case of the Subject; Commissioners to examine, in perpetuum rei memoriam, are frequent; it is but reason to use all good husbandry for the King, and so pick'd up such Proofs, as though age cannot keep long.

Thus, may it please your Grace, I have past by those several heads given me in charge by the House, humbly to present to your Grace, with the instance of some of those many Reasons they had under their consideration. The conclusion of the Instrument in this, viz. These are the particulars which are presented to his Grace and Council at the Request of the Observations which have been hitherto made upon the late proceedings; And that this House humbly desires his Grace, that when time and experience shall suggest any thing of like moment with the above particulars, his Grace and Council will be pleased to receive them: And if any thing herein offered, through the straits of time, be not sufficiently cleared, his Grace and Council would be pleased to admit a Committee of the House of Commons, to confer with a Committee of the Board upon the same; and that in the interim, if any Cause to be heard by the Commissioners, may receive prejudice under any of these Proposals, being undetermined, that the Commissioners being ascertained of the same, might suspend the hearing of it, till his Grace and Councils pleasure be further known.

It rests only to beg your Grace's pardon, if in this hearing the Truth is poyled in me, I have been inforced to use some words of Discrimination: I

It is against the Inclination, nay, the Prayers of the House (if the subject matter could dispence with it) to avoid them: They know, the compleat Peace of the Kingdom, rests not in Cessation of Arms, but in Union of Hearts; and they doubt not, but under the prudent Administration of his Majesties Authority vested in your Grace, we shall arrive to that happiness, that it may be said, *Jam cunctis gens una sumus*; ah Sir, and *Sic firmus in animis*: We complain not of the want of a good Law, for the settlement of this Nation upon sure and lasting foundations, such that nothing but our sins can subvert: If the spirits of all Kings living had been extracted, they could not have contributed more to revive a gasping Kingdom, than the wisdom of our Royal Sovereign, blest with a Divine assistance, hath in this Act of Settlement recorded, to perfume and imbalm his memory to all Ages: But Sir, *Corruptio optimi est pessima*: It is not the Sword, but the Hand that gives Protection, or a Wound, with respect to the efficient cause: The Law saith, All-hail-Protestants of Ireland; but if the Execution be dissonant, we are crucified under a glorious Inscription of Mockery.

The Execution of the Law, is the Soul of the Law; the want of this hath transmitted this never-dying Truth to Posterity, That *Nulla est tam misera servitus, quam ubi jus est iniquum & vagum.*

F I N I S.

February 13. 1662.

Ordered by the House, *nemine contradicente*, That Mr. Speaker having this day so faithfully delivered the Sence of this House, unto his Grace the Lord-Lieutenant: Do cause his Speech to be Printed and Published, and that it be entred into the Journal of this House.

PHILIP FERNELT,

Cler. Parl.

I Do appoint Alderman William Bladen to Print my Speech; and that none else presume to Print it without my Order.

AUDLEY MERVYN.